Water potential in Madhya Pradesh

1769. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the water potential in Madhya Pradesh which can be harnessed for irrigation;

(b) what is the percentage of water potential in Madhya Pradesh which has been harnessed upto the end of Sixth Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind in creation of irrigation potential though it has maximum uptapped irrigation potential available; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for slow progress in this regard and what assistance the Union Government propose to give to the Madhya Pradesh Government so as to enable it to develop its untapped irrigation potential?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d) The estimated ultimate irrigation potential of Madhya Pradesh is 10.2 m.h.a. out of which about 37 per cent has been created by the end of the VI Plan, which is below the country's average, owing to, among others late start in irrigation development and constraint of financial resources. Irrigation projects are planned, funded and implemented by the State Government and Central assistance is given in the form of block loans and grants.

Extension of Public Distribution System to tea garden workers

1770. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA:

SHRI N. E. BALARAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 8th meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System has recommended for the extension of PDS to cover tea garden workers, migrant labourers and fishermen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The summary Record of Discussions of the Eighth Meeting of the Advisory Council on Public Distribution System, which contains this recommendation, has been forwarded to all the States/Union Territories for follow-up action. The workers of tea gardens and fishermen are already having the facility of supply of essential commodities under the PDS and for migrant labour, the States were asked to issue temporary ration cards to them.

Unauthorised construction in lanes of Khichripur/kalyanpuri, Delhi

1771. SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the replies to Unstarred Questions 456 and 2991 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 26th July, 1985 and 23rd August, 1985 respectively and state:

(a) whether the encroachments and unauthorised khokas in lanes and bye-lanes of residential plots in Khichripur and Kalyanpuri, Delhi have since been removed and shifted to alternative sites developed by D D.A.;

(b) if so, when were these unauthorissd khokas and encroachments were removed;

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in negative, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is also a fact that no action since July, 1985 for removal of unauthorised construction has been taken by Government, if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) by when Government propose to take steps to stop use of unauthorised jhuggis for keeping pet animals which have become a health hazard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The earlier policy of allotting stalls/Tharas to such persons who were carrying on trade in khokas and were covered under the survey conducted by the slum wing, DDA for the purpose, was discontinued with effect from November, 1985. A new Registration Policy approved by Delhi Admn. for allotment of stalls/Tharas to economically weaker section of the society was introduced and all such persons whose monthly income was below Rs. 600 and who were interested in the allotment of the stalls were asked to get themselves registered under the new scheme, irrespective of the fact as to whether they were carrying on any trade authorisedly/unauthorisedly or not.

As a result of this change in policy, unauthorised khokhas in JJ Resettlement Colonies of Khichripur/Kalyanpuri continued to exist.

(e) Although no specific survey has been conducted by the DDA, it is reported that the keeping of pet animals in unauthorised jhuggies has not posed any big problem.

Captive Power Plants at Rourkela Steel Plant

1772. SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of the two captive power plants in Rourkela Steel Plant and at present how much megawatt power is generated daily;

(b) whether these power plants are fully utilised, if not, what are the reasons therefor and what steps are being taken for optimum generation from these captive plants;

(c) whether another two captive power plants are being constructed and if so, what is the proposed capacity of those new plants and what measures are proposed to have optimum generation; and

(d) whether any action has been taken against the persons and responsibility fixed on the persons in charge of the earlier captive power plants for such lower generation, if so, what are the actions taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) There is only one captive power plant in operation at the Rourkela Steel Plant. It has an installed capacity of 128 MW. Its achievable capacity has been assessed at 70 MW by a Technical Committee in 1982. As against this, the average generation in this power plant during the last three years has been:—

Year	Average Generation (MW)
1983-84	42.1
1984-85	45.5
1985-86	45.2
1986-87 (Upto September, 1986)	34.1

The main reasons for the underutilisation of capacity at this captive power plant have been:—

(i) Lower availability of gaseous fuels.

(ii) Inferior quality of boiler coal as compared to design specifications particularly in regard to ash content and calorific value.

(iii) Maintenance problems arising out of cramped layout, ash contamination of cooling water in condenser tubes, problems of ash handling system, steam bus isolation problems, etc.

The following steps are being taken by SAIL for optimising captive generation from this plant:

(i) Efforts are being made to obtain better quality of power coal.

(ii) Maintenance of the plant is being improved so as to reduce down time and due to break-downs.